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FLEXNER, ABRAHAM and BACHMAN, FRANK P. *Education in Maryland*. Pp. xii, 176. Free on Request. New York: The General Education Board, 1916.

A report to the Governor by a commission authorized by the Legislature in 1914 "to make a comprehensive study of the public school system of the State of Maryland, of the state-aided elementary and secondary schools and of the higher educational institutions of the state with a view to correlating and coördinating the different institutions wholly or partially supported by state appropriations."

This report embodies, however, only a survey of the elementary and secondary schools of the counties. The Commission contemplates a subsequent survey of the higher institutions of the state if continued in office. The study thus far made and reported in this volume was made by four educational experts who constitute a part of the survey force of the General Education Board, New York, which Board had been invited to coöperate with the Commission. Dr. Frank P. Bachman, who had had a prominent part in the recent survey of the New York City school system, spent much of his time during a period of two years in inspecting schools in all parts of Maryland—personally visiting 16 per cent of the white teachers and 10 per cent of the colored teachers.

The pictures in this report are well chosen, the graphic illustrations are numerous and effective, the report is admirably organized and abounds in definite and constructive suggestions for improvement in administration, organization, equipment, the subject-matter and method of instruction, etc.

A. L. S.

GOODSELL, WILLYSTINE. *A History of the Family as a Social and Educational Institution*. Pp. xiv, 588. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1915.

The growing demand for text books on social subjects is one of the most significant indices of the changes taking place in modern education. Increasing interest centers in "the proper study of mankind." The present volume is one of the most useful and valuable contributions in this lengthening series. The author very happily has combined scholarship with facility of expression in a way to make the work at the same time informing and interesting. Beginning with a short chapter on The Historical Study of the Family he proceeds to discuss The Primitive Family, The Patriarchal Family of the Hebrew, Greek and Roman Types and The Influence of Christianity upon Marriage and Family Custom in the Roman Empire. Then he describes the family in the Middle Ages, during the Renaissance, the English Family in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries and in the American Colonies. Then follows a chapter on The Effects of The Industrial Revolution on the Family, the Family during the Nineteenth Century, and The Present Situation, and concludes with a chapter on The Current Theories of Reform.

Practically every phase of family life is considered. Marriage customs and ceremonies, changes in the status of women, the position and training of children, property rights, the influence of religion, influences that destroy the family, the problem of divorce and a score of similar subjects are treated under each stage of family development.

The book adds nothing to our present knowledge of the subject, but it does present the latest views and theories, together with an abundance of concrete information in a comprehensive manner. Judged by the standards of a text book it is a splendid achievement and is destined to an extended use.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

NORTH, CECIL CLARE. *The Sociological Implications of Ricardo's Economics*. Pp. iii, 65. Price, 50 cents. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1915.

OSBORN, HENRY FAIRFIELD. *Men of the Old Stone Age*. Pp. xxvi, 545. Price, \$5.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1915.

PARKYN, ERNEST. *An Introduction to Prehistoric Art*. Pp. xviii, 349. Price, \$3.25. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1915.

The bewildering succession of archaeological discoveries in Western Europe especially since the establishing of the *Institut de Paléontologie Humaine*, has so far resulted in little more than confusion in the lay mind. Facts were abundant in the fields of geology, anthropology, archaeology, climatology, paleobotany, zoölogy, etc., for a synthetic study of gigantic proportions. This task the author has undertaken and performed. How well he has succeeded we can determine only after a scrutiny of the work has been made by specialists in the several fields covered. The author recognizes the difficulties involved in any attempt "to place this long chapter of prehistory on an historical basis," but is convinced of its value, hence this work. Further study and criticism of material, and especially new discoveries, may result in modifications of conclusions reached, but the method of the work we believe is sound. In every case the age of "finds" has been estimated in reference to the geologic strata, the flora and fauna, the arts and industries. Geologic changes in land formation and climatic conditions with their bearing upon the distribution of vegetation and animal life are always considered.

Some of the more general conclusions are: That there have been at least four ice ages; that man has had continuous residence in the region of France for 100,000 years; that this is one of the oldest centres of human habitation; that "men with faculties like our own, but in the infancy of education and tradition, were living in this region 25,000 years ago"; that this is not the region of origin but that men migrated here from the east; that the various types as the Heidelberg, Piltdown, Neanderthal, Cro-Magnon, were not differentiated here but represent separate migrations; that the Cro-Magnon race is probably the immediate precursor of the modern European and that he belongs to the species *Homo sapiens*; that in the region of Dordogne and a few other localities the Cro-Magnon survives and composes a large element of the present population—the oldest living race in Western Europe. The book is illustrated with 8 plates and 268 figures and drawings. It is a masterpiece of synthetic analysis and is destined to stand high in the list of really great books of modern science. Published in November 1915, it is now in its second edition.

Unlike the preceding volume the work of Parkyn is purely descriptive. While the author states in the introduction that "works of art reflect the social condi-